

## U.N. votes for nuclear freeze

UNITED NATIONS (R) — U.N. member-states voted overruling a Soviet proposal to override Western opposition. The General Assembly's main political committee adopted a resolution calling on all nuclear weapon states to freeze production of nuclear weapons by 105 votes to 16 with eight abstentions. It also adopted a resolution calling for a bilateral U.S.-Soviet nuclear freeze by 103 to 17 with six abstentions. The United States, Britain and France, three of the five nuclear powers—and most of their Western allies—opposed both drafts, saying a nuclear freeze at current levels would preserve Soviet advantages in land-based strategic missiles and medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. They also said a freeze would be hard to verify and would jeopardise U.S.-Soviet arms control talks presently under way in Geneva.

Volume 7 Number 2121

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 24, 1982 — SAFAR 10, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Montazeri tipped to succeed Khomeini

LONDON (R) — Iran's clerical leadership is grooming Ayatollah Hosseini Ali Montazeri to succeed spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the National News Agency IRNA said Tuesday. IRNA reported that parliamentary speaker Hojjatoleslam Hosseini Rafsanjani said Ayatollah Montazeri, a hardline cleric from the city of Qom, was likely to be Iran's next supreme leader. Elections for the so-called assembly of experts will be held on Dec. 10. Deputies will be required to choose a successor to Ayatollah Khomeini.

U.S. women allowed to work as dockers

LOS ANGELES (R) — Women have breached a traditional male bastion and won the right to work as dockers and clerks at the ports of Los Angeles and nearby Long Island. A U.S. district court Judge Robert Takasugi signed the settlement of a lawsuit here Monday brought by 12 women alleging sex discrimination in the docks. Under the settlement, believed by lawyers to be the first of its type in the United States, women will be given 25 percent of all vacant jobs at the docks for the next 15 years or until 20 per cent of the dock force is female.

Lebanese army denies Israeli allegations

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese army denied a report by Israeli television that it had killed hundreds of Palestinian refugees. An army spokesman said: "These allegations have no basis in truth." The report on Israeli television did not name its sources and did not say when or where the killings were supposed to have taken place.

U.S. to provide wheat to Egypt

CAIRO (R) — The United States will provide Egypt with 1.31 million metric tonnes of wheat and wheat flour worth \$225 million next year under an agreement signed in Cairo Tuesday. Egypt will repay the \$225 million over 40 years. Under the agreement part of the money raised by the Egyptian government from sale of the wheat would be reinvested in Egypt's food production programmes. Meanwhile, an Australian embassy spokesman said Tuesday that Australian wheat supplies to Egypt next year would be cut by one million tonnes compared with last year, due to a fall in Australia's wheat crop.

Salem to visit Britain in December

LONDON (R) — Lebanon's Foreign Minister Elie Salem will pay an official visit to Britain from Dec. 8 to 10, the foreign office announced Tuesday. A government spokesman said he would have talks with British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym across the whole spectrum of Middle East politics. Lebanon has asked Britain to contribute troops to a multi-national peace-keeping force for Beirut. But the British government has not yet reached a decision.

Afghan guerrillas twice blow up oil pipeline in 1 month

ISLAMABAD (R) — Anti-Communist Afghan guerrillas twice blew up the oil pipeline from the Soviet Union to Afghanistan earlier this month. Western diplomatic sources said here Tuesday they hit the pipeline near Bagram air force base north of Kabul on Nov. 7 and three days earlier at Dashi-e-Qalagh in northern Samangan Province bordering the Soviet Union; they said

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by Jordan Press Foundation

جريدة تيمز يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية العربية "الرأي"

## Thatcher backs Reagan on MX

LONDON (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Tuesday backed President Reagan's decision to order concentrated deployment of the powerful new MX missile. She rejected a suggestion by Michael Foot, leader of the Labour opposition, that the U.S. plan to base 100 MX missiles in a so-called "dense-pack" string of super-hardened silos in Wyoming breached the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) with the Soviet Union. "The United States is perfectly entitled to take steps to modernise the programme of its own strategic nuclear force," she said in parliament.

## Fahd, Benjedid stress need for Gulf peace

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia and Algeria Tuesday stressed the need for a solution to the Iraq-Iran war, the official Saudi Press Agency said.

But a communiqué issued in Algiers at the end of King Fahd's three-day visit to Algeria gave no indication whether Algeria, which maintains friendly relations with Iran, would approach Tehran again in an attempt to halt the conflict.

Informed sources in the Gulf had expected King Fahd to ask Algerian President Chadli Benjedid to resume his peace efforts with Iran.

Previous moves by Algeria as well as those by international bodies have failed to bring the warring countries together.

The Gulf's oil producing countries, including Saudi Arabia, which have given Iraq about \$30 billion in war loans, see the conflict as a threat to their security and stability.

King Fahd and President Benjedid also said in the communiqué that every endeavour should be made to solve the Western Sahara dispute between Morocco and the Polisario Front, which is fighting

for the territory's independence. Algeria backs the front and because of the dispute Rabat has severed diplomatic ties with Algeria.

The two leaders also called for just and permanent peace in the Middle East, denounced what they called "horrible Zionist massacres" of Lebanese and Palestinians in Lebanon and condemned Israel's occupation of that country, the communiqué said.

The two sides agreed to set up a joint committee to oversee cooperation between Algeria and Saudi Arabia. The two countries, members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), agreed to coordinate and exchange views in the oil sector.

They agreed to make every effort to defend the official OPEC price of oil against fluctuations, the communiqué added.

President Benjedid accepted King Fahd's invitation to visit Saudi Arabia at a date to be fixed later, the communiqué said.

Saudi King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid meet in Algiers on Monday (AP photo)

## OAU members hold 11th hour talks to rescue summit from collapse

TRIPOLI (R) — With only hours to go before the scheduled opening of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit, leaders held intensive but informal talks to rescue the session from a second collapse in four months.

Delegates said numerous bilateral meetings were going on in the sea-front hotel where the heads of state are gathered to break the impasse over Chad's representation which is threatening the summit and the 19-year-old OAU.

Delegates said that unless a compromise is reached the summit would most likely have to be abandoned. This would deprive Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi of the OAU chair-

manship which he is due to take over from Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi.

President Moi and Nigerian leader Shehu Shagari were expected to press Col. Qaddafi to explain his opposition to the seating of a representative of Hissene Habre, who ousted the Libyan-supported administration of Goukouni Oueddei in Chad last June.

Mr. Goukouni, who set up a rival government in northern Chad last month, arrived in Tripoli Monday night and was pictured on the front page of a Libyan newspaper beside photographs of heads of state arriving for the summit.

Libyan television did not link Mr. Goukouni's arrival with the

OAU talks out described him as president of Chad's Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) which he led until his ouster from the capital, N'Djamena.

Radical states did not press for Mr. Goukouni to be seated during last week's ministerial session but said the Chad chair should stay vacant until heads of state discussed the issue. They argued that they endorsed the national unity government at their last summit in Nairobi last year.

Officials said heads of state, ministers or special representatives of 14 states had arrived in Tripoli and were expected to hold an informal session this afternoon.

Mr. Goukouni's arrival with the

## Andropov favoured to take over Soviet presidency

MOSCOW (R) — New Communist Party chief Yuri Andropov seemed set Tuesday to take over the post of Soviet President after being voted into the 40-member state presidium.

His election, at the start of a two-day session of the Supreme Soviet (parliament), appeared to be a preliminary step intended to make him eligible for presidential nomination.

It also left him without major rivals. The men thought to be the most likely contenders, such as Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Politburo member Konstantin Chernenko, are not in the presidium, from which the new head of state must be chosen.

Although four other members of the politburo are in the largely

ceremonial body, only one of them, Moscow party chief Viktor Grishin, is considered to be a senior figure.

But Western diplomats said Mr. Grishin, who formally nominated Mr. Andropov for the presidium Tuesday, did not appear to be a challenger for the top job.

There was no mention on the Supreme Soviet agenda of the election of a new head of state, but diplomats said they believed it could be held at the end of the session Wednesday.

Most western analysts believed Mr. Andropov would move much more quickly. They argued that, at age 68, he could not afford to wait as Mr. Brezhnev did.

Though the post of president is without significant power, and

largely ceremonial, most analysts said it added prestige, authority and flexibility to the post of party chief.

Thus, as president, Mr. Andropov would be able to meet all visiting foreign leaders without difficulty.

Tuesday's Supreme Soviet session, devoted largely to hearing the leadership's economic plan for 1983, offered new insights into the line-up in the Kremlin hierarchy following Mr. Andropov's election as party chief on Nov. 12.

In a reshuffle of places, the honoured front leadership bench was occupied by Mr. Andropov, Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Chernenko, Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov and Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov.

In a report from Washington,

TASS quoted observers as saying that deployment of the MX missile system was part of intensive efforts by U.S. ruling circles to upset the rough strategic parity between the USSR and the USA.

These efforts were intended to ensure U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union "through both the quantitative and qualitative perfection of the American nuclear missile arsenal," TASS said.

The TASS report offered the first Soviet reaction to President Reagan's announcement Monday night of plans to deploy 100 of the controversial MX nuclear missiles in specially-reinforced silos in Wyoming.

nuclear aggression."

TASS quoted observers as saying that deployment of the MX missile system was part of intensive efforts by U.S. ruling circles to upset the rough strategic parity between the USSR and the USA.

These efforts were intended to ensure U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union "through both the quantitative and qualitative perfection of the American nuclear missile arsenal," TASS said.

The TASS report offered the first Soviet reaction to President Reagan's announcement Monday night of plans to deploy 100 of the controversial MX nuclear missiles in specially-reinforced silos in Wyoming.

nuclear aggression."

## Explosive charge causes fire at Yarmouk University

AMMAN (J.T.) — An Interior Ministry spokesman said on Tuesday that preliminary investigation of the fire which broke out at the Yarmouk University last Saturday has indicated that the fire was caused by a small explosive charge placed outside one of the university's administration offices.

The spokesman said it is believed that whoever placed the explosive device intended to carry out a sabotage act.

The explosion, which started

at 6:45 p.m. Saturday evening, about 10 minutes after Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran and several deans from the university had wound up a meeting in Dr. Badran's office to discuss registration.

Eyewitnesses living in prefabricated houses near the site of the explosion, came out immediately to see what had happened and reported seeing Dr. Badran, standing 200 metres away, from the burning building.

No one was injured by the explosion or the fire which it started, and university students from a nearby dormitory helped firemen put out the blaze.

Two large offices in the central building, which houses the president's office as well as the departments of student affairs and of employees were badly damaged.

Classes were held as usual on Sunday morning at the university, but the area of the explosion was cordoned off by University security guards.

## Arafat to visit Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials in Amman said on Tuesday that PLO leader Yasser Arafat will visit Jordan next week for talks with His Majesty King Hussein on the current situation in the area.

Mr. Arafat will also open the meetings of the PLO's higher council of education, culture and science which will be held in Amman on Nov. 27 and 28.

## Iran confirms damage at Kharg Island

Said Lebanon had rejected the conditions Israel was imposing for withdrawal. These included keeping an early-warning radar station on a Central Lebanese mountain and leaving the Israeli-Lebanese border open.

The official Syrian News Agency SANA, which reported the meeting, gave no details of the talks.

Negotiations on the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces have been going on without apparent progress for more than two months.

President Hafez Al Assad indicated in a major policy speech that Syria would not withdraw its army from Lebanon if the Lebanese government agreed to such Israeli conditions.

A message received in London from the state-owned Iranian Navigation Company said Sunday's Iraqi attack on Kharg Island

was repulsed by Iranian ground fire and air defences.

Iraq has claimed it hit five tankers during a raid on the island. Tehran initially denied that the attack had taken place.

The Iranian Shipping Company said an Indian bulk carrier, the Archana, sustained minor damage during the attack but later sailed for Dubai.

## Mitterrand starts visit to Cairo Wednesday

PARIS (R) — President Francois Mitterrand, who starts a visit to Egypt Wednesday, is expected to reinforce the French government's view that the time is ripe for a political breakthrough to solve the Palestinian problem.

In an interview published Tuesday in two Egyptian newspapers, he envisaged a future Palestinian state of a constitutional form to be decided by the Palestinians themselves.

Mr. Mitterrand said in the joint interview with the Cairo dailies Al Ahram and Al Akhbar that in the event of a mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians, it would be natural that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should take part in Middle East peace talks.

With his visit to Cairo, Mr. Mitterrand is making his second trip to the region since taking office in May 1981. He will spend three days in talks with President Hosni Mubarak and other officials before travelling on for a four-day visit to India starting on Saturday.

Over the past year, the Mitterrand administration has conducted a high-gear diplomatic campaign to project a new French voice in the Middle East and has cultivated closer links with Egypt as the major Arab power in the region.

France has become Egypt's second biggest supplier, winning among other contracts this year a billion dollar order for Mirage fighters.

French troops are serving with the Sinai international force and the two countries have presented a joint draft peace plan to the U.N. Security Council.

Egypt returned to the centre of France's Middle East strategy last year when Mr. Mitterrand took office promising a new even-handed policy after 14 years of pro-Arab French governments.

Relations between Cairo and Paris had cooled after the then President Valery Giscard d'Estaing criticised the 1978 Camp David accords which led the Arab World to ostracise the late President Anwar Sadat.

Formulating a policy independent from a 1980 initiative by the European Community, Mr. Mitterrand urged the creation of a Palestinian state and guarantees of security for all countries in the region.

He pleaded his proposals in Israel in March when he became the first French President to visit Israel.

The Franco-Egyptian resolution has been eclipsed by President Reagan's September proposal for an autonomous Palestine "in association with Jordan" and by the peace plan adopted by the Arab League at its Fez summit the same month.

## Hassan stresses urgent need to better industrial standards

AMMAN (J.T.) — Production and productivity are linked together within the process of development and there is an urgent need to develop the means and efficiency of industrial production in Jordan, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Tuesday.

Prince Hassan, who was addressing a seminar on the role of productivity in industry being held at the Amman Chamber of Industry, pointed out that the choice of "productivity" as the topic of the seminar is a manifestation of Jordan's keen interest in the field.

Prince Hassan called on industrial establishments in Jordan to take up the initiative for improvement by drawing up their own visualisation of their role in meeting the short-and long-term needs of the country taking into consideration the Kingdom's economic facts as reflected by exports and imports, protection of local industry, incentives and investments.

Prince Hassan said that Jordan's imports of industrial chemicals remained at five per cent of total imports from 1977 until 1981. "This shows that there is an urgent need for studying such factors to formulate the future picture on this basis," he said.

The Prince said food shortages are threatening not only the developing countries but mankind as a whole. He called for establishing specialised sectors for food, medicine, mineral and related industries in Jordan.

Prince Hassan also called for cooperation between the legislative and private groups to pro-

vide an appropriate climate for the continuation of work and increasing production.

Amman Chamber of Industry Director Ali Al Dajani earlier made a speech at the session naming Prince Hassan for patronising the seminar and his continuous interest in developing Jordanian industries.

Basil Bustami, a lawyer, then submitted a working paper on "the Legislative Environment and its Impact on Productivity." The working paper explains that the Jordanian constitution issued in 1925 entrusted to the state the obligation of providing work for people and protecting workers.

Jordan is also a signatory to the United Nations human rights documents affirming the right of each person to work and to be paid the wages equivalent to his work, the paper said. Furthermore, the state also protects the social and trade union rights of workers, including compensation, and social security, it said.

The Jordanian government has also acceded to a number of international agreements enacted by the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the paper added.

The paper also discusses the impact of labour legislation on

increased productivity because "such legislations achieved workers' security."

The working paper calls for reviewing some old legislations and laws basically affecting the economic growth of the country. It also calls for amending Companies Law No. 12 of 1964 and requesting businessmen to keep registers showing their accounts as well as cancellation of tax imposed on re-insurance companies and enacting stiffer laws against sabotage acts in plants.

The working paper was followed by a general discussion on the topics and issues it dealt with.

The participants in the session asserted that labour unions should be represented in the board of directors of industrial establishments.

They also called for enacting a special law to deal with protect sabotage against industries.

The participants also called for allowing workers freedom of expression in choosing the executive council of trade unions by allowing them to take part in new labour legislations.

Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour said the new companies draft law adopted several points included in the working paper and that the draft law raised the minimum required capital of private companies in Jordan from JD 500,000 to JD 1 million. The Jordanian insurance law has already been drafted and referred to the legislation commission at the Prime Ministry and a new law to encourage investments is in the process of being enacted, Mr. Asfour said.

The Crown Prince also presented the farm with five newly-bred cows which he had received as a gift from the Pakistani government.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, flanked by Amman Chamber of Industry Vice-President Subhi Al Tibi (on the Prince's right) and Basil Bustami, a lawyer, Tuesday addresses a seminar on industrial productivity being held at the Chamber of Industry (Petra photo)

### Crown Prince visits university farm

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday visited the University of Jordan's 1,200-dunum farm in the Jordan Valley and was briefed on its activities particularly cattle and poultry raising.

The Crown Prince also presented the farm with five newly-bred cows which he had received as a gift from the Pakistani government.

### NCC committees meet

AMMAN (Petra) — The Legal Committee of the National Consultative Council (NCC) met Tuesday presided over by its Chairman Taber Hikmat and attended by Interior Minister Ahmad Obaidat, and Traffic Department Director Ahmad Abu Al Suud.

The committee discussed the new traffic draft law. The NCC National Mobilisation Committee also met to discuss its tasks as approved by Monday's NCC session while the Financial and Administrative Committee met under the chairmanship of its Chairman Khalil Al Salem to discuss the draft budget supplement for 1983.

### Tunisian transport minister arrives for high-level talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Tunisia's Transport and Communications Minister Al Sadeq Ibn Jum'ah arrived in Amman Tuesday leading an official delegation for a four-day visit to Jordan during which he will meet Prime Minister Mudar Badran and hold talks with Jordanian transport and communications ministers.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Jum'ah said he hoped his visit would materialise in stronger cooperation in transport between the two countries.

He said Tunisia and Jordan have recently inaugurated air and maritime lines and they are cooperating in land transport arrangements.

### Local concrete products under tests

AMMAN (Petra) — A joint team of the Construction Research Centre at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the Directorate of Specifications and Standardisation at the Ministry of Industry and Trade Tuesday began detailed analytical study of the results reached by testing the products of all tile manufacturing plants in Jordan.

The study is aimed at ascertaining the extent of compatibility of local products with international specifications and the extent of improvement of the quality of such products as well as the effect of geographical locations of these plants on the quality of production.

The study is part of a joint cooperation project between the RSS and the Ministry of Industry and Trade with the aim of controlling the quality of concrete products in Jordan.

## Joint delegation returns after 6-week visit to U.S.

AMMAN (Petra) — A joint Jordanian delegation Tuesday returned to Amman from the United States at the end of a six-week visit organised by the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education (RECE). The RECE is headed by Her Majesty Queen Noor.

Jordanian Cooperative Organisation (JCO) Assistant Director Musa Arafeh, who was a member of the delegation, said the participants visited several American cooperative establishments and got acquainted with their experiences to benefit from them.

He said the visit strengthened relations between the JCO and American cooperative organisations. He said that 75 per cent of the U.S. agricultural sector operates on cooperative basis and receives extensive aid from cooperative organisations.

Mr. Arafeh added that the JCO imports maize, barley and other animal fodder from the United States, taking advantage of the decline of their prices in American markets. He said a contract was concluded to import 15,000 tonnes of maize and 10,000 tonnes of barley for fodder.

The delegation included representatives from the JCO, the Agriculture Credit Corporation (ACC), the Public Security Department, the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company and several Jordanian private doctors.

## Public services, development projects in Zarqa reviewed

ZARQA (Petra) — Amman Governor Yahya Al Mousli Tuesday met with Zarqa District Acting Governor Musleh Tarawneh and the two officials reviewed public services rendered to Zarqa residents.

They also discussed the progress of development work in Birin District, particularly water supply, electricity, roads and other public utilities projects.

Mrs. Mousli and Mr. Tarawneh later visited the Zarqa Chamber of Commerce and were briefed by its President Ibrahim Taqiyuddin on the chamber's activities and services to the public and its future projects.

They were also briefed on training courses being conducted by the chamber for students of English. The two governors also inspected work on the chamber's annual commercial guide and quarterly commercial bulletin.

In another meeting held at the chamber under the chairmanship of President Taqiyuddin, the chamber's directors, a representative from the Zarqa Free Zone and Zarqa businessmen discussed ways of strengthening cooperation between the chamber and the free zone.

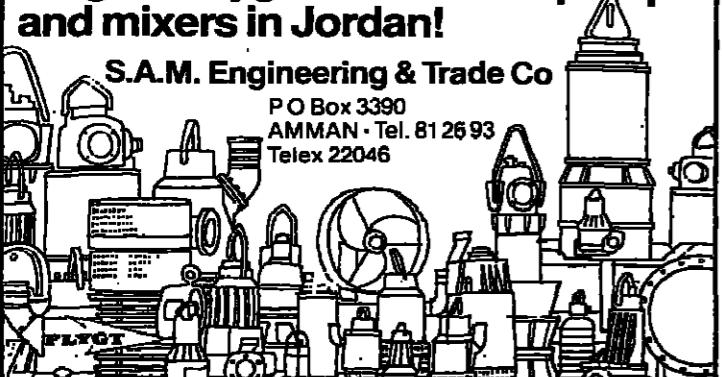
### REGISTERED NURSE WANTED

To accompany a female patient at her home near Shmeisani Maternity Hospital during evening hours.

Call: Tel. 22180 or 22189

We are now selling the entire range of Flygt submersible pumps and mixers in Jordan!

S.A.M. Engineering & Trade Co  
PO Box 3390  
AMMAN - Tel. 812693  
Telex 22046



*Just in 15s*

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Malhas visits Ramtha hospital

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas Tuesday visited the Ramtha Government Hospital and discussed with its director the technical and organisational aspects involving the hospital and inspected the progress of work there. Dr. Malhas's visit to the Ramtha hospital is part of the tour he is making to various government hospitals in the country to get acquainted with the standard of services rendered by them.

### 2 American films banned

AMMAN (J.T.) — At the recommendation of the Special Bureau for Boycotting Israel, the Film Censorship Council Monday banned two American films. The first, "The All Laughed," was banned because it included songs by Frank Sinatra. The second, "Stone," was banned because it features actor Steve Allen.

### Preparatory teachers courses planned

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Governorate Education Directorate Tuesday discussed in a meeting chaired by its Director Mohammad Al Halash the conditions of specialised teachers at the preparatory stage and ways of raising their standards. The committee decided to hold short and intensive courses for this purpose and to provide all the necessary resources for them in order to raise the efficiency and performance of teachers in vocational fields.

### Bayt Ras voter registration completed

IRBID (Petra) — A committee for the registration of voters in Bayt Ras in Irbid Governorate has completed the registration of voters for the forthcoming municipal elections. Lists including 1,594 voters have been prepared, committee Chairman Nayef Al Momani said Tuesday.

### Zarqa governor visits Al Dalil

ZARQA (Petra) — Zarqa District Acting Governor Musleh Tarawneh Tuesday visited Al Dalil area and inspected the public services rendered there. He also met with the chairman and members of the voters registration committee for Al Dalil Municipality and heard an explanation on the work of the committee and its achievements. The elections are due to take place on Feb. 13.

### University to attend economic conference

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan Faculty of Economics and Commerce Dean Wadi Sharayeh left Amman on Tuesday to participate in the conference on international development and Third World economies to be held in Maryland, Washington next week. Participants in the six-day conference will discuss a number of topics related to problems of economic development in developing countries.

### DNLDA to attend meeting in Indonesia

AMMAN (Petra) — Department of National Libraries, Documentation and Archives (DNLDA) Director General Ahmad Sharabs will participate in the annual meetings of the International Documentation Council to be held in Indonesia early next month. Dr. Sharabs said that he will present a report on the basic needs of the Arab World in the field of documentation. He added that he will also raise the question of Palestinian and Lebanese documents stolen by Israeli forces during their invasion of Lebanon. He pointed out that "this is a blatant violation of a challenge to international laws, norms and agreements."

## 'It is time to take advantage of trend in U.S. public opinion'

By Lamis Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A member of the National Consultative Council's (NCC) delegation, which has just returned from the U.S., said Saturday that a change had taken place in American public opinion, even among Jewish organisations, negative towards Israel but it was up to Arab governments to use this change in order to achieve a real shift in American public opinion for despite the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the atrocious massacres in Palestinian refugee camps, we did not notice a substantial shift in American public opinion on the Middle East question.

Mr. Omar Nabulsi, who was accompanied on the visit by two other NCC members, Dr. Jamal Al Sha'er and Mr. Abd Al Raouf Al Rawabdeh, said that Israel is no more portrayed in the American media as "the weak peaceful nation which is besieged by vicious enemies who aim at its destruction".

It became clear to the Americans that Israel is the aggressive and expansionist country in the area," he added.

"Zionist organisations in the U.S., however, are aware of this occurring change in the Israeli image and are launching a fierce campaign to counter it. They have recruited about 24,000 people to lobby support from the American administration, the two main parties in the U.S., university campuses and the media, in order to prevent the change from happening," Mr. Nabulsi said.

Thus, the Arabs face a real challenge on the American scene and this visit was part of greater efforts to try to explain the Arab point of view and convey it to the American people," he added.

The NCC delegation's visit came upon an invitation from the Jordanian embassy in Washington for members representing the NCC and the Jordanian people to attend a luncheon held by the

embassy in honour of 80 prominent members of the World Affairs Council (WAC) in the U.S. The WAC is a well-known and important American organisation which has branches all over the U.S. and is concerned with international political events. The WAC had invited many world leaders and personalities representing different countries and political trends to express their opinions for the American people. This year the WAC held its annual meeting in Washington D.C. and the Jordanian embassy decided it would be a good idea to seize the opportunity and invite Jordanian personalities to address WAC members, especially that this organisation represents an active sector of American public opinion.

At a luncheon, hosted by the embassy, Mr. Nabulsi addressed WAC members on behalf of his colleagues, and stressed that the NCC team was participating in an informal discussion solely at Jordanian citizens and not as government officials. Consequently the views they expressed "reflect a major trend of thinking in Jordan and we particularly welcome this opportunity to advance these views because we believe that there shall always be a need for a dialogue on the current situation in the Middle East."

#### U.S. responsibility

Mr. Nabulsi's speech referred to the impact of the Israeli invasion on the image of the U.S. in the region. Mr. Nabulsi told WAC members that many people in the Middle East think that the U.S. is directly or indirectly responsible for the "Israeli invasion of Lebanon" in accordance with U.S. Resolution 242 and that any border adjustment should be minor and in "no way reflect the weight of the conquest". Second, doubts in the Arab World were strengthened by the absence of any stringent and any practical reaction to the Israeli outright re-

jection of the Reagan initiative and the announcement of establishing eight new settlements the very next day and about 20 more later, thus ignoring the American president's call to freeze the establishment of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Finally, the U.S. had failed to honour its commitment, given formally in the agreement by which Palestinian fighters withdrew from Lebanon to protect the lives of Palestinian civilians in Lebanon. This failure on the part of the U.S. has produced doubts on the credibility of the U.S. in the area, Mr. Nabulsi, told his American audience.

The former Jordanian minister, who now practises law, affirmed that the basis of an even-handed American policy should begin with the recognition that the Palestinian cause is the "crux of the Middle East conflict and consequently moderate governments in the region will be isolated and their role will be undermined."

As for the initiative proposed by U.S. President Reagan, Mr. Nabulsi said that although it contains many positive aspects yet there were serious doubts in the minds of Arabs concerning the probability of its implementation. The doubts expressed focused on three major points. First, whether there would be a renewed American commitment to adhere to the principle of exchange of territory for peace in any expected realisation of President Reagan's proposals which implies that in return for total peace there must be a total withdrawal of Israeli forces from the territories occupied in 1967 (including Jerusalem) in accordance with U.S. Resolution 242 and that any border adjustment should be minor and in "no way reflect the weight of the conquest". Second, doubts in the Arab World were strengthened by the absence of any stringent and any practical reaction to the Israeli outright re-

jection of the Reagan initiative.

Questions were raised, however, by WAC members as well as others about the role of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the question of the PLO's image.

When asked by the Jordanian delegation what the PLO's image is tampered with the powerful Zionists, the PLO's name is connected with terrorism in the minds of many Americans. But we explained that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people as recognised by all the Arab countries and most members of the United Nations. We also strongly refuted the Zionist propaganda that describes the PLO as a terrorist group. We explained that the PLO is an umbrella organisation under which all Palestinian patriots struggle for the restoration of their occupied homeland and their legitimate rights to establish their own independent national state," Mr. Nabulsi said.

In regard to the question of Arab recognition of Israel, the delegation replied by pointing out that the borders of Israel which the Arabs are supposed to recognise should be defined first because "Israel itself does not recognise any borders, and considers the occupied territories as liberated territories".

Moreover, the recognition "should be mutual and Israel is refusing to recognise the Palestinian people represented by the PLO. The recognition would not be realised unless a just peace is achieved and the restoration of the occupied Arab land and the inalienable Palestinian rights are achieved", Mr. Nabulsi said.

When asked by the Jordanian delegation what the fact that the PLO was left out of the Reagan initiative and the refusal of the American administration to receive PLO representatives within the seven-member Arab committee which visited Washington in October was discussed in their meetings, Mr. Nabulsi replied: "Of course, we did raise these questions, and we were told that the PLO because of the latter's reputation as a terrorist organisation in the U.S. But Mr. Nabulsi agreed that a different

stand taken by the U.S. administration would have contributed to changing the American public opinion about the PLO."

"It is true that the PLO is viewed by many Americans as a terrorist organisation, but if the American administration recognises the PLO in its peace initiative it would have led many Americans to review their image of the PLO which was distorted by Zionist propaganda," Mr. Nabulsi stressed.

He reiterated the importance using all available means to counter the Israeli campaign in the U.S. and to win the support of the American people who might pressure the administration to change stand.

#### American policy

When asked whether he thinks that American policy in the Middle East is steered by the influence of the Zionist lobby or its supporters from the area, Mr. Nabulsi said:

"This issue is debated by many journalists and politicians, but what we are really concerned about is that a change in the American policy should take place in order to prevent a volatile situation from erupting in the area."

"I think that the U.S. has a genuine and sincere desire to find just settlement for the Middle East conflict but it is sometimes diverted because of domestic constraints," he added.

The Jordanian delegation also attended a meeting of the American Enterprise Institute which includes a number of prominent intellectuals, economic and political analysts, and social scientists. The meeting was chaired by Harold Saunders, who played a major role in formulating the Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt. Mr. Saunders said

By Paul Majendie

OTTAWA — Canada should make its own culture a top priority in the face of foreign influence by paying its artists more and keeping the government at arm's length from creative talent, according to a report just published.

The report on the arts in Canada, a country colonised by French and Englishmen two centuries ago but awash today in all things American from television cartoons to Madison Avenue advertising, was written by Toronto composer Louis Applebaum and Quebec writer Jacques Hebert.

After a two-year look at the arts, they complain: "We have thrown open our borders to foreign cultural products and not given ourselves sufficient opportunity to enjoy the fruits of our own cultural labour."

Television, with its all-pervasive influence on daily life, is singled out in the report as a major area for reform.

The study recommends TV advertising should be scrapped and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) should limit its own output to news, giving cre-

ative programmes to independent.

The authors call for powerful new laws to guarantee the autonomy of cultural agencies under the government's wing.

"The well-being of society is threatened if the state intrudes into the cultural realm in ways that subordinate the role and purposes of the latter to the role and purposes of government itself," they write.

At the same time, the report invites the government, which spends one billion U.S. dollars a

year on the arts, to use cash to help those who create and perform rather than building more theatres or concert halls.

#### Recommendations

Suggestions include a levy on

blank tape sales to compensate musicians whose work is recorded, and a payback scheme for authors from public libraries.

More grants for art galleries to buy Canadian works and better

tax status for creative artists are among further recommendations of the report, now up for government study.

Canadian productions might earn more revenue if the foreign ministry set up a special cultural relations agency to sell them abroad, the report adds.

The National Film Board, praised for its documentaries and animation but never successful in getting a truly Canadian film on to the international market, should be limited to research and tra-

ining, the report recommends.

CBC President Pierre Juneau partly agreed with the report's television findings, saying finance was the main problem, but he added that the proposals were too simplistic.

One press columnist attacked the study for lack of vision, but acknowledged Canadian culture was going through hard times.

New technologies such as direct broadcast satellites and video recorders are battering down the Canadian networks. Canadians

already spend 80 per cent of their viewing time watching foreign (U.S. really) programmes," he wrote.

The attempt to create a Hollywood north by means of subsidies and tax shelters has collapsed... the films we might have made now are being shot in Australia."

Tapping the patriotic vein of Canada's 24 million people, the arts report says: "If we fail to make the stimulation of our own creative imagination the heart of our cultural policies, we will continue to live in a country dependent on the products of other cultures and we will never elevate Canada to a space essentially its own."

## Demand of Canadian culture: A spirit of nationalism

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

### HOTELS

**IN SABASTIA RESTAURANT**  
KOREAN JAPANESE CHINESE EUROPEAN FOOD  
Tel. 665161/62/63 Ext. 93

**One of the best hotels in Amman**  
**THE AMBASSADOR**

**Hotel Jerusalem International Melia**  
\* Luncheon Buffet Every FRIDAY & SUNDAY  
BARBECUE Dinner Every THURSDAY  
Tel. 665121/8

**PHILADELPHIA HOTEL**  
4 STAR HOTEL  
92 ROOMS  
DISCO  
SWIMMING POOL  
COFFEE SHOP

**THE REGENCY PALACE HOTEL**  
Presents "The Royal Flush" and  
Barbara Duo Magic Show At AL MADARA RESTAURANT  
JD 4.500 PER PERSON  
Dial 660000

### RESTAURANTS & BARS

**MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT AMMAN AND AQABA**  
Offer typical Chinese Mandarin cuisines and take away  
For quick lunch 1 soup 1 main dish,  
1 rice 1 tea or soft drink JD 2  
Fully airconditioned  
Amman Tel. 661922 P.O. Box 9676  
Wadi Saqra Road  
Near Holiday Inn Hotel.

AQABA Tel. 4633 P.O. Box 598  
Amman Road  
Near the Main Circle

**AL FARDOUS RESTAURANT**  
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT  
welcomes you and invites you to spend a wonderful time in its quiet and heated halls  
FRESH FISH DAILY  
MIXED CHARCOAL GRILLS  
LEBANESE MEZZA  
Mag Al Hanoun, Maan Rd.  
Tel. 615540 ext. 113

**Stop Here Once ... & You'll Come Again**  
Abu Nawwas Bar  
Happy Hour From 7 to 8 p.m.  
Drinks half price  
Hala Inn Hotel, Jabal Amman  
Near Khalidi Hospital  
Tel. 43106, 43856

**L'd Terrasse**  
Welcomes you to THE ROOF "Terrace"  
• Delicious cuisine  
• Panoramic view  
• Relaxing atmosphere  
for reservations Tel. 662831 Shmeisani

### MISCELLANEOUS

**OPTIKOS INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL**  
Contact lens centre. Same day delivery. Open seven days a week. Moderate prices.  
**OPTIKOS INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL**  
Eyes examined contact lenses special prices for students, employees, teachers and embassy staff.  
**OPTIKOS INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL** Tel. 42043 Amman

**Restaurant TAIWAN TOURISMO**  
Opp. Akilah Maternity Hospital, 3rd Circle, Jabal Amman, Tel. 41093.  
Try our special "FLAMING POT" fondue or Peking Duck on your next visit. Take-Away orders welcome. Welcome & Thank you.

**RESTAURANT CHINA**  
The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan 1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Ahliyyah Girls School  
Open daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m.  
6:30 p.m. - Midnight Tel. 38968

**METE METE METE METE**  
**METE Real Estate**  
Your Real Estate Agent In Jordan  
Tel. 42358, 42503  
P.O. Box 35107  
TLX. 21867 JO.

**Cheminées Rene Brisach**  
**CHEMINEES RENE BRISACH**  
FRENCH FIREPLACES  
FIREPLACE TOOLS  
WOOD DELIVERY  
Tel: 844638

### Scandinavian show room

club 8  
living rooms dining rooms bedroom sets wall units lighting fixtures Club 8 for children modern danish design feather upholstery box-free if applicable tel. 6233890 civil defence street The youthful style with an eye to the future

CLEARANCE SHIPPING - TRAVEL & TOURISM AIR FREIGHT - PACKING  
**AMIN KAWAR & SONS**  
Travel & Tourism  
GENERAL SALES AGENTS FOR SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES THAI AIRWAYS  
Tel. 37195, 22324-5-6-7-8-9  
Tlx. 21212, 21520, 21634  
P.O. Box: 7806, AMMAN

Multi-System Room Air Conditioners  
**DAIKIN**  
International Famous Supplier  
Tel. 65354 & 68578

### TRANSPORTATION

**CROWN INTERNATIONAL WORLDWIDE**  
Specialists in local & international removals shipping & forwarding (air, land, sea)  
\* storage \* packing \* crating  
\* clearing "door-to-door" service  
**CROWN INTERNATIONAL EST.**  
Amman - Jabal Hussein - Firas Circle  
Tel. 664090 Tlx. 22205 BESMCO JO  
Aqaba Tel. 5778

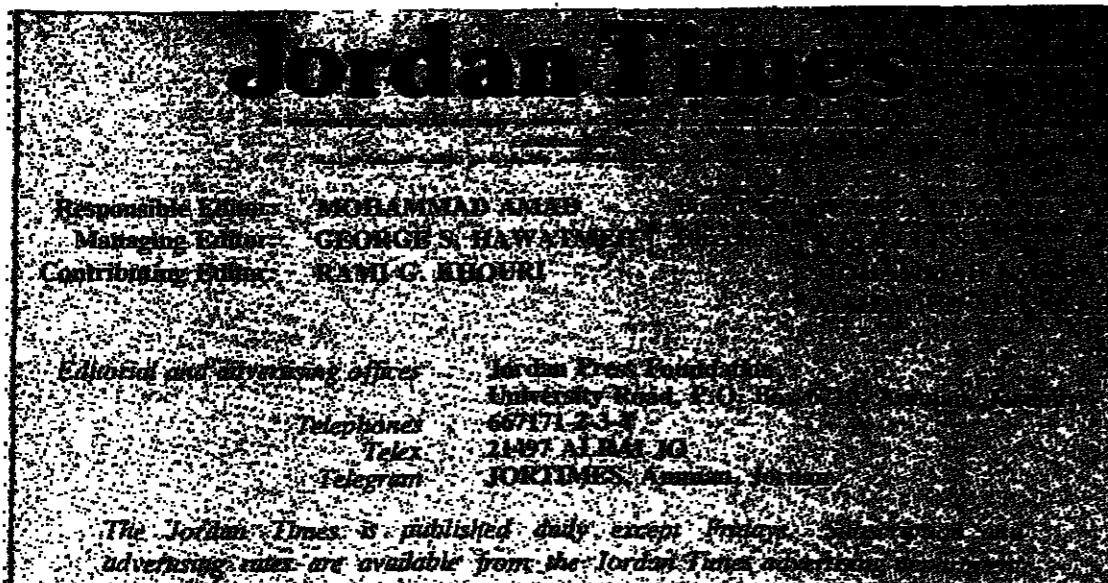
1982 models  
**WASSIM RENT-A-CAR**  
short & long term  
TEL. 44579 - 43515 CAMEO HOTEL

### AQABA

**Holiday Inn**  
Aqaba  
for membership  
At the Holiday Inn, Aqaba  
TENNIS COURT  
please contact Tel. 2427 (04) Aqaba

**DINE & DANCE**  
While in Aqaba visit  
"The German Restaurant" at THE CRAZY HORSE located next to Grindlays Bank  
Restaurant open daily 11:30 a.m. - 3 p.m.  
6:00 p.m. - 11 p.m.  
Try our special PLANTERS' PUNCH and dance till 1:00 a.m.  
Aqaba Tel. 5505 P.O. Box 347

To Advertise in this section Call: 667171-2-3



## Good news, bad news

**BECAUSE** important news is not always about happy events but frequently includes many stories that some people would prefer not to have told, we resent the fact and question the wisdom of not making publicly known certain unhappy events in Jordan.

One such dilemma is hardly a few days old now. On Saturday evening, an incendiary device gutted the office of Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran in Irbid and damaged the prefabricated building in which it and other offices of the university's administration are housed.

Fortunately, no-body was hurt in the incident; and the president has been conducting business as usual, albeit from a borrowed office, as if nothing had happened. The university would not change its style either and normal life prevailed on the campus the next morning and ever since.

This, however, did not deter the public, in Irbid and throughout the Kingdom, to start a long series of speculations and rumours, fuelled by the authorities' silence up until Tuesday on the explosion which made the unhappy incident look even worse.

Until that day, the public remained in the dark and we thought it was only right to know

from our own officials their views of what had actually happened, rather than continue the process of learning about it from people here and abroad who could twist the truth on intention or otherwise.

Unless we fear the truth as a nation, which is the worst that can befall us, we must not make it a permanent policy to hide or shy away from telling our people and the world that, in this particular instance, a cowardly act was committed against one of our best academic institutions. At the same time, we must not hide the news, be it good or bad, behind "national security" walls because we feel this country's security and stability, and also its world-wide reputation, are too strong to be wrecked by an incendiary device planted by a foreign agent or a chemical mixture assembled by another individual or a group for a personal vendetta or by any other combination of people and motives for that matter.

We remain convinced that whatever the challenges, Jordan shall remain the strong, united country it is. Where there is a weakness in our practices, however, there should be the strength to face it head-on. This is best done by pointing it out first.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### AIRai: A change of form -- not in substance

All freemen in the world have condemned the arbitrary measures of the Israeli government against university professors in the occupied Arab territories, because such measures are a blatant violation of liberties in general and academic freedom in particular.

Consequently, Israeli government was compelled to announce new measures to deal with West Bank professors in an attempt to contain world public wrath. The Israeli government announced that there will be no longer any restrictions on foreign professors teaching at the universities of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

However, if we look into these measures carefully, we would find out that the change was in form not in substance. The old measures stipulated that each professor would undertake not to support the Palestine Liberation Organisation

(PLO), while according to the new measures, the content of the application forms to be submitted by the professors to the occupation authorities to obtain work permits allow the Israeli authorities to deport them later if they violate any of the conditions stipulated in the forms.

This means that the Begin government is only adopting a new method to deceive the world and to make Israel appear as a democratic state. Nevertheless, this deception is no longer easy to believe, particularly when the measure is taken by an entity with a long history of terrorism, repression and suppression of freedom.

We are confident that the new Israeli deception will not stand the trial and the mask of democracy hiding the ugly face of the Zionists will be exposed, regardless of how long it takes.

### Al Dustour: A real new test for Washington

The new mission of U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib puts the United States again in front of a real test of its intentions and ability to shoulder its international responsibilities. Israel's invasion of Lebanon—an independent state and a United Nations member—should put the United States in a position to pressure Israel.

However, this depends on Washington's desire to shoulder its responsibilities as a superpower and an ally of Israel.

Whether Habib's mission succeeds or fails, the Reagan initiative would become clearer to the Arabs who will be able to determine whether the United States really wants to establish peace in the area or wants merely to contain Arab wrath which

reached its climax during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

If the United States fails to force Israel to withdraw unconditionally from Lebanon, it would not succeed either in forcing Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and to enable the Palestinian people to return home and exercise their right to self-determination.

So far, there are no signs that the United States is applying pressure on Israel to restore Lebanon's freedom by forcing Israel to withdraw. However, the next few days might show the contrary, and reveal something more important, namely that Washington is capable of using its influence which is decisive as far as Israel is concerned.

If he did, it would show he had marshalled broad support from throughout the leadership in a very short time and it would leave

## SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

By Dr. Awn Rifai

### Technicians and administrators

One of the administrative problems faced by medical and technical institutions in Jordan as well as in other Arab countries is that of matching up the hierarchy of administrative positions with that of scientific positions. The same problem exists in many other institutions, although to a lesser extent and with less significant repercussions.

The institutions which mostly experience such a problem are the universities, the hospitals and the technical institutions. These are institutions where the direction of work should not necessarily follow the usual administrative channels and procedures adopted, for instance, in the civil or military service.

The problem is manifested in various forms. A competent medical doctor or specialist may find that his practice is hampered by the administration's bureaucratic and routine procedures. The facilities which a specialist may wish to provide his patients with may be dictated, by his administrative superiors, who

do not always turn out to be more competent than himself in a professional sense. The specialist may find that he has no say in the purchase of necessary equipment, in treatment procedures or in the professional running of the hospital or clinic he works in.

Another example occurs in the technical establishments where the actual decision-makers are not the professionally competent individuals, but rather some individuals find that they have to take instructions on the direction of work from people who are not knowledgeable about the specific field in question.

The problem cannot be solved simply by appointing specialists to the top administrative posts, since this may preoccupy the specialists with routine administration as well as the intended decision-making process. If this approach is adopted then it should be complemented by the employment of administrators

whose task would be to assist the specialist in all the routine work. The reverse, i.e. the appointment of an administrative decision-maker with technical assistants could be fruitful only under certain circumstances, and in general it creates more problems than it solves.

Whichever method is resorted to, care should be taken not to allow the specialists to cling to their administrative posts in such a manner as to transform these posts into ends rather than just means. This is a most noticeable phenomenon in the technical institutions where the specialists are asked to perform routine odd jobs by their superiors leaving them no time for their own scientific work, or where they themselves enjoy performing the relatively easy administrative jobs. The administrative hierarchy starts to capture their imagination since it becomes a symbol for more privileges and power.

In order to cure such a con-

dition within the circumstances prevailing in the country it is essential to stress two main points: The first is that an administrative position should be a means of accomplishing tasks and not an end.

The second is that the privileges granted to the employees should be decided on the latter technical accomplishments irrespective of their positions in the administrative hierarchy.

A policy enhancing the value of technical accomplishments entails the handling of administrative posts by more than one specialist, either simultaneously or on a rotational basis.

This policy is being pursued at the university where a specialist occupying an administrative position gets changed every two or three years. It is a policy with many merits both regarding the technical achievements of the individuals as well as the productivity of the institution as a whole.

Turbulent year for isolated and secretive Albania

By Kenneth Jautz  
Associated Press

VIENNA — Judging by official accounts, it's been a turbulent year for Albania, Europe's most politically isolated and secretive country.

Little news filters out of Albania, a Balkan state that claims to be the only follower of true Communism and hews neither to the Soviet nor the Chinese line. What has appeared in the past 11 months has raised more questions than it answered. And much of it has been the stuff of spy novels—violence, melodrama and intrigue. It was reported last Dec. 18 that Mehmet Shehu, the prime minister since 1954 and long regarded as the No. 2 man in the national hierarchy, had committed suicide during a period of intense nervous strain."

But in neighbouring Yugoslavia, with whom Albania has some relations, one Belgrade daily Vecernje Novosti said Shehu was killed by Hoxha in a gunfight during a party meeting.

Subsequent Yugoslav reports said Shehu's nephew, the interior minister, avenged his uncle by shooting Hoxha. Hoxha ended speculation about his health a few days later by giving a speech that was broadcast on radio Tirana.

An official at Vienna's Albanian embassy terms Yugoslav accounts of the Shehu affair "the work of our enemies."

In a speech in Tirana, the Albanian capital, on Nov. 10, nearly

11 months after the incident,

Hoxha said his late prime minister

was a spy who had worked for the American, Soviet and Yugoslav secret services since World War II.

His assassination orders came

from the Yugoslavs, Hoxha said.

Yugoslavia denied the charge, calling it a "transparent concoction." On Sept. 28, WTA reported that a band of armed criminals made a nighttime raiding on the coast, only to be "totally liquidated" by soldiers and local residents. Their numbers and their aims were not reported.

Prince Leka, exiled pretender to an Albanian throne that no longer exists, later said the failed assault was made by commandos of the Royal National Liberation Army, his followers. Details of the battle, which reportedly went on for several hours, have yet to emerge.

"It is still very much a closed country and its leaders are still very wary of other countries," said a Western analyst based in Vienna.

Stalinist

By most accounts, politics in Albania still resemble the harsh Stalinist era of the 1950s, when party members disappeared after ideological infractions and people were continuously warned about foreign plots to undermine the state.

The United States and the Soviet Union are revived in the official media. China suspended economic aid in 1978.

American and Soviet citizens are rarely allowed to visit and no Western news agencies are based there.

After Shehu died, his widow

Figret disappeared from public life, according to both Yugoslav and Western reports, and Interior Minister Fechor Shehu, the nephew, was dismissed.

Political observers say Shehu's fall resulted from a power struggle with Hoxha who is the longest ruling Communist party chief. He assumed his post in 1944.

"All theories are speculation because no one knows what happened for sure," cautioned the Vienna-based analyst who asked not to be identified by name.

Despite the troubles, stability rules supreme at the ballot box. ATA reported that every eligible Albanian—1,621,968 of them—voted in parliamentary elections Nov. 14.

All but nine people voted for candidates of Hoxha's Democratic front, the only political group, ATA said. Eight of the nine ballots were invalid, and there was one "no" vote.

The election demonstrated "the sealing of the unity of the people" round the party with comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, ATA said. And despite the animosity, Albania has increased its trade with foreign countries, including Yugoslavia, in recent years. The Albanians "have historically felt they were treated badly by the world, and were suspicious," Western expert said. "They feel the same way today."

## Reluctant donors discuss IDA replenishment

By Alvin Carlson

Reuter

WASHINGTON — Officials from 33 donor countries met in Washington this week to begin the difficult task of hammering out an agreement on a fresh supply of funds for the World Bank agency which helps the very poorest nations.

The talks on Monday and Tuesday opened up a long process of negotiating a new three-year financing for the International Development Association (IDA), a World Bank affiliate that has become the focus of increasing controversy in recent years.

Demands for IDA funds have grown as countries faced sharply higher energy costs and a slowdown in sales of their goods to the wealthy industrial nations because of the global recession. The economic malaise has become so deep and widespread that the richer countries are also hard pressed and increasingly cautious about giving development aid.

The United States in particular has questioned the role of development banks, taking the view that countries should turn to the IDA and similar agencies only as a last resort. The pressures on IDA resources have dramatically increased since China, with its population of one billion, joined the World Bank in 1980 and became eligible for IDA help.

Before China joined the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), taking over the seat formerly held by Taiwan, India was eligible for the biggest share of IDA aid under a formula based on population and per capita income.

Officials in Peking have hinted that they feel China deserves special treatment under the IDA programme since it was excluded from World Bank and IMF membership for so many years. At the same time India is anxious, according to officials in New Delhi, to maintain its share of IDA funding and has been deeply worried about the impact China's presence will have on the agency's pool of funds.

Although China and India are the two main contenders for IDA funds, a number of smaller countries have expressed fear that they will be virtually elbowed aside. Sub-Saharan Africa, which is desperately poor and must rely on the IDA for help, is worried that its share will diminish because of demands from the larger developing countries.

IDA funds are allocated for three-year periods in instalments known as replenishments. The next period begins on July 1, 1984, and the new replenishment will be the seventh since the IDA was founded 22 years ago.

Monetary sources say the World Bank has proposed a total

banks.

World Bank and IDA funds used to be devoted almost entirely to projects such as improving roads, but in recent years the agencies have made resources available to countries hit by balance-of-payments problems and other economic difficulties.

As the biggest donor to the IDA, the United States will have a major say in the amount of funding eventually agreed upon for the seventh replenishment. The conservative Reagan administration has strong views on the role development banks should play in the aid system.

Washington has been particularly critical of interest-free funding through IDA programmes for countries it sees as financially capable of tapping other resources.

The monetary sources say World Bank staff are likely to suggest changing the current approach of offering the funds with only a small service fee for a term of 50 years. One possibility is that future assistance could be multi-tiered, with countries in somewhat stronger economic positions being asked to pay a small interest rate over a shorter term. The sources say the United States will urge that countries be graduated more quickly out of the IDA once they can afford to borrow from the World Bank and commercial

many countries have been unhappy about being asked to enforce economic belt-tightening policies in return for help, and this issue is certain to arise again in the IDA talks.

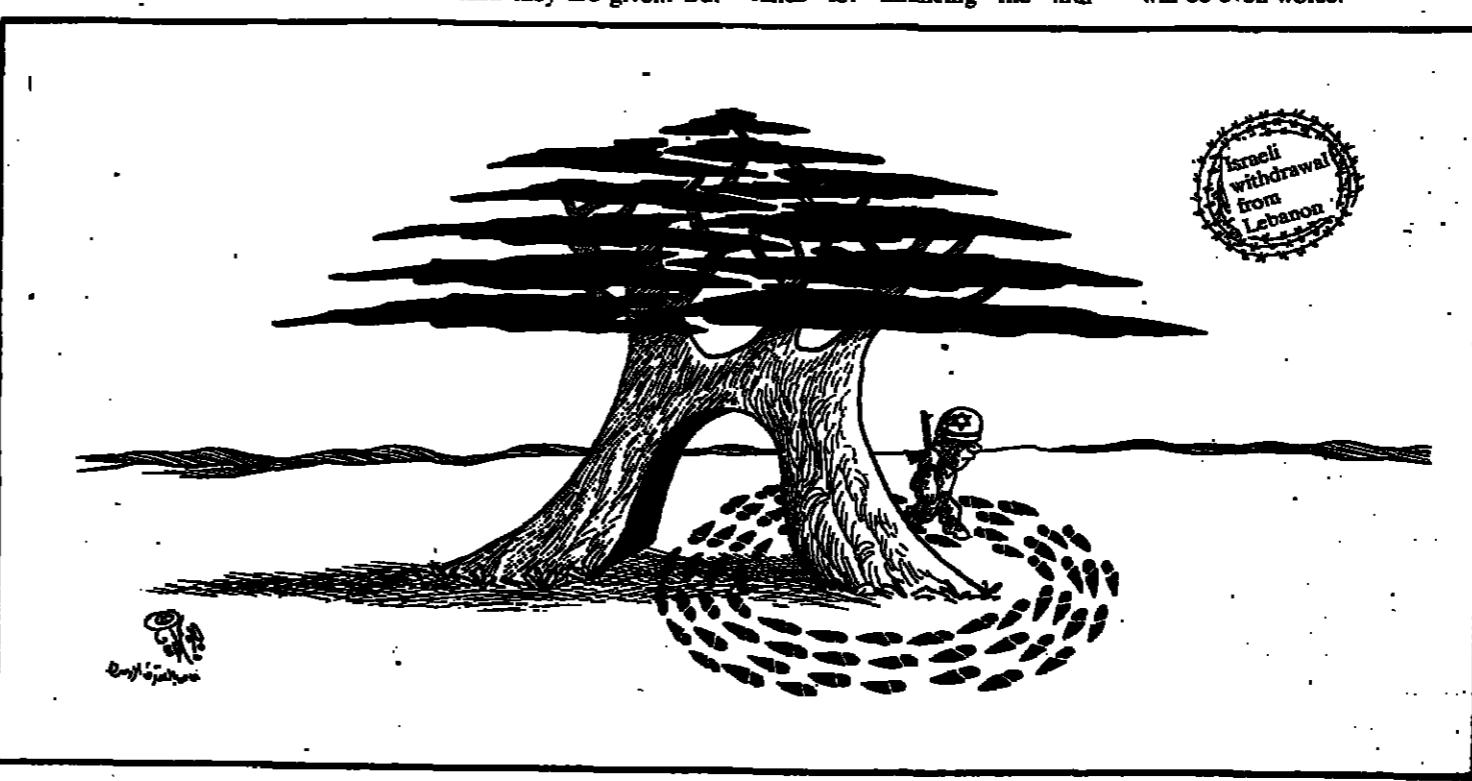
Even if disputes are easily resolved and agreement is quickly reached on the size of the next replenishment, it is far from certain that legislatures in the donor countries will be in any hurry to ratify the agreement.

The U.S. Congress has been especially reluctant to approve funds for financing the mul-

tilateral banks. In fact, the United States has yet to make its total share available for the sixth IDA replenishment and as a result the agency had to cut back and at one point stop providing funds.

It is almost certain that this debate and division will occur in Congress again when the seventh replenishment comes up for ratification, particularly if the U.S. economy remains sluggish and budget deficits stay high.

"It is always difficult," said one monetary source, "but this time will be even worse."



40 in 100



## Japan, China continue battle for Asian Games supremacy

NEW DELHI (R) — Japan's powerful young swimmers and China's nimble girl gymnasts dominated the fifth day of the Asian Games here Tuesday picking up eight gold medals between them.

The two Asian sporting giants continued their battle for overall medal supremacy at the games. By the end of the morning session each had won 14 golds but China had collected 13 silver to Japan's seven.

The Japanese churned their way to three games records as they won all but one of the six swimming finals Tuesday. Two teenage South Korean sisters denied them a clean sweep when Yoon Hee Choi, 15, and Yoon Jung Choi, 16, finished first and second in the 200 metres backstroke.

North Korea's 15-year-old Choe Jongsil similarly stopped China from claiming all of the gymnastics honours, dancing her way to victory in the floor exercise.

Japan's sixth gold medal Tuesday came in the 1,000-metres cycling time trial, won by Tsutomu Sakamoto.

Sakamoto set a new Games record of one minute 9.15 seconds.

Indian army corporal Raghubir Singh led the host country to their first two gold medals in the individual and team events of the three-day equestrian event.

But the Indian triumph was tinged by complaints from some foreign competitors that the home riders had an unfair advantage because they seemed to know the course too well.

For Japan, precision planning paid off as they brought their total of swimming golds to 10 out of 12 finals so far.

"We planned our strategy in each of the races and it worked like clockwork," beamed Japanese trainer Higashijima Shinji.

Sixteen-year-old Mika Saito shaved another 4.44 seconds off the Games record she set Monday in heats, clocking 4:25.72 in Tuesday's 200 metres backstroke final. In the 400 metres men's freestyle, 18-year-old Ikuhiro Terashita cruised to victory in four minutes 8.71 seconds, beating 200 metres gold medalist William Wilson of the Philippines into second place.

China demonstrated their clear supremacy in Asian women's gymnastics and seemed on the threshold of challenging East Europe for the top spots in world competition.

China has already won the team

competition and 20-year-old student Chen Yongyan was crowned queen in the individual event Monday.

Tuesday the graceful Chinese girls won gold medals on the individual apparatus of beam, uneven bars and vault.

Choe Jongsil's triumph in the floor exercise was a just reward for North Korea's effort in putting up the only real challenge to China in both the women's and men's competitions.

In tennis, India beat China to enter the final of the men's team event.

China, Singapore, Japan and India have qualified for the semi-finals of the waterpolo.

In men's hockey, India thrashed Bangladesh 10-0 and Japan beat China 4-0. India are in tremendous form as they head for what seems certain to be a clash with defending champions Pakistan in the final.

China demonstrated their clear

supremacy in Asian women's

gymnastics and seemed on the

threshold of challenging East

Europe for the top spots in world

competition.

China has already won the team

competition and 20-year-old student Chen Yongyan was crowned queen in the individual event Monday.

Tuesday the graceful Chinese girls won gold medals on the individual apparatus of beam, uneven bars and vault.

Choe Jongsil's triumph in the floor exercise was a just reward for North Korea's effort in putting up the only real challenge to China in both the women's and men's competitions.

In tennis, India beat China to enter the final of the men's team event.

China, Singapore, Japan and India have qualified for the semi-

finals of the waterpolo.

In men's hockey, India thrashed Bangladesh 10-0 and Japan beat China 4-0. India are in tremendous form as they head for what seems certain to be a clash with defending champions Pakistan in the final.

China demonstrated their clear

supremacy in Asian women's

gymnastics and seemed on the

threshold of challenging East

Europe for the top spots in world

competition.

China has already won the team

competition and 20-year-old student Chen Yongyan was crowned queen in the individual event Monday.

Tuesday the graceful Chinese girls won gold medals on the individual apparatus of beam, uneven bars and vault.

Choe Jongsil's triumph in the floor exercise was a just reward for North Korea's effort in putting up the only real challenge to China in both the women's and men's competitions.

In tennis, India beat China to enter the final of the men's team event.

China, Singapore, Japan and India have qualified for the semi-

finals of the waterpolo.

In men's hockey, India thrashed Bangladesh 10-0 and Japan beat China 4-0. India are in tremendous form as they head for what seems certain to be a clash with defending champions Pakistan in the final.

China demonstrated their clear

supremacy in Asian women's

gymnastics and seemed on the

threshold of challenging East

Europe for the top spots in world

competition.

China has already won the team

competition and 20-year-old student Chen Yongyan was crowned queen in the individual event Monday.

Tuesday the graceful Chinese girls won gold medals on the individual apparatus of beam, uneven bars and vault.

Choe Jongsil's triumph in the floor exercise was a just reward for North Korea's effort in putting up the only real challenge to China in both the women's and men's competitions.

In tennis, India beat China to enter the final of the men's team event.

China, Singapore, Japan and India have qualified for the semi-

finals of the waterpolo.

In men's hockey, India thrashed Bangladesh 10-0 and Japan beat China 4-0. India are in tremendous form as they head for what seems certain to be a clash with defending champions Pakistan in the final.

China demonstrated their clear

supremacy in Asian women's

gymnastics and seemed on the

threshold of challenging East

Europe for the top spots in world

competition.

China has already won the team

### JFF invites British soccer coach

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Football Federation (JFF) has decided to extend an invitation to Mr.

Panfield, a British soccer coach to take over training of the Jordanian National soccer team. This decision, which was made as the JFF is expected to play foreign teams and in preparation for the prospective Olympic Games to be held in Los Angeles in 1984, will take effect on Dec. 1. Mr. Panfield had worked for the JFF for six months earlier this year.

In tennis, India beat China to enter the final of the men's team event.

China, Singapore, Japan and India have qualified for the semi-

finals of the waterpolo.

In men's hockey, India thrashed Bangladesh 10-0 and Japan beat China 4-0. India are in tremendous form as they head for what seems certain to be a clash with defending champions Pakistan in the final.

China demonstrated their clear

supremacy in Asian women's

gymnastics and seemed on the

threshold of challenging East

Europe for the top spots in world

competition.

China has already won the team

competition and 20-year-old student Chen Yongyan was crowned queen in the individual event Monday.

Tuesday the graceful Chinese girls won gold medals on the individual apparatus of beam, uneven bars and vault.

Choe Jongsil's triumph in the floor exercise was a just reward for North Korea's effort in putting up the only real challenge to China in both the women's and men's competitions.

In tennis, India beat China to enter the final of the men's team event.

China, Singapore, Japan and India have qualified for the semi-

finals of the waterpolo.

In men's hockey, India thrashed Bangladesh 10-0 and Japan beat China 4-0. India are in tremendous form as they head for what seems certain to be a clash with defending champions Pakistan in the final.

China demonstrated their clear

supremacy in Asian women's

gymnastics and seemed on the

threshold of challenging East

Europe for the top spots in world

competition.

China has already won the team

competition and 20-year-old student Chen Yongyan was crowned queen in the individual event Monday.

Tuesday the graceful Chinese girls won gold medals on the individual apparatus of beam, uneven bars and vault.

Choe Jongsil's triumph in the floor exercise was a just reward for North Korea's effort in putting up the only real challenge to China in both the women's and men's competitions.

In tennis, India beat China to enter the final of the men's team event.

China, Singapore, Japan and India have qualified for the semi-

finals of the waterpolo.

In men's hockey, India thrashed Bangladesh 10-0 and Japan beat China 4-0. India are in tremendous form as they head for what seems certain to be a clash with defending champions Pakistan in the final.

China demonstrated their clear

supremacy in Asian women's

gymnastics and seemed on the

threshold of challenging East

Europe for the top spots in world

competition.

China has already won the team

competition and 20-year-old student Chen Yongyan was crowned queen in the individual event Monday.

Tuesday the graceful Chinese girls won gold medals on the individual apparatus of beam, uneven bars and vault.

Choe Jongsil's triumph in the floor exercise was a just reward for North Korea's effort in putting up the only real challenge to China in both the women's and men's competitions.

In tennis, India beat China to enter the final of the men's team event.

China, Singapore, Japan and India have qualified for the semi-

finals of the waterpolo.

In men's hockey, India thrashed Bangladesh 10-0 and Japan beat China 4-0. India are in tremendous form as they head for what seems certain to be a clash with defending champions Pakistan in the final.

China demonstrated their clear

supremacy in Asian women's

gymnastics and seemed on the

threshold of challenging East

Europe for the top spots in world

competition.

China has already won the team

competition and 20-year-old student Chen Yongyan was crowned queen in the individual event Monday.

Tuesday the graceful Chinese girls won gold medals on the individual apparatus of beam, uneven bars and vault.

Choe Jongsil's triumph in the floor exercise was a just reward for North Korea's effort in putting up the only real challenge to China in both the women's and men's competitions.

In tennis, India beat China to enter the final of the men's team event.

China, Singapore, Japan and India have qualified for the semi-

finals of the waterpolo.

In men's hockey, India thrashed Bangladesh 10-0 and Japan beat China 4-0. India are in tremendous form as they head for what seems certain to be a clash with defending champions Pakistan in the final.

China demonstrated their clear

supremacy in Asian women's

gymnastics and seemed on the

threshold of challenging East

Europe for the top spots in world

competition.

China has already won the team

competition and 20-year-old student Chen Yongyan was crowned queen in the individual event Monday.

Tuesday the graceful Chinese girls won gold medals on the individual apparatus of beam, uneven bars and vault.

Choe Jongsil's triumph in the floor exercise was a just reward for North Korea's effort in putting up the only real challenge to China in both the women's and men's competitions.

In tennis, India beat China to enter the final of the men's team event.

China, Singapore, Japan and India have qualified for the semi-

finals of the waterpolo.

In men's hockey, India thrashed Bangladesh 10-0 and Japan beat China 4-0. India are in tremendous form as they head for what seems certain to be a clash with defending champions Pakistan in the final.

China demonstrated their clear

supremacy in Asian women's

gymnastics and seemed on the

threshold of challenging East

Europe for the top spots in world

competition.

China has already won the team

competition and 20-year-old student Chen

## U.S. banks lower prime rate to 11.5%

**NEW YORK (R)** — Chase Manhattan Bank Monday lowered its prime rate by half a point to 11.5 per cent, an increase that was widely expected after the U.S. central bank last Friday announced a long-awaited cut in its key discount rate.

The move by Chase, the country's third largest bank, was quickly followed by seventh-ranked Chemical, and other banks were expected to "adopt similar" reductions in the rate they charge on loans to their best corporate customers.

Despite the lower prime rate, the Dow Jones industrial average fell by about seven points in early trading to around 1,100.

The market soared to a record 1,165.49 earlier this month on hopes that interest rates would decline, but analysts say investors are concerned by a lack of signs that the economy has begun a recovery from a prolonged and deep recession.

The Federal Reserve Board has shown signs recently that it is pre-

### Netherlands to start tough plan

**THE HAGUE (R)** — The new Dutch government formally announced tough spending cuts and a public sector wage freeze Monday and unions responded with a threat of massive and lengthy strikes.

It will push ahead with previously announced plans for around 1.3 billion guilders (\$4.7 billion) of cuts next year. Further cuts likely to total around 2.1 billion guilders (\$7.6 billion) will follow from 1984 to 1986.

Part of next year's savings will come from a freeze on public-sector wages. All social security payments will also be frozen.

pared to allow interest rates to decline from record levels they reached during the past three years as it imposed tight controls on the growth of money supply to curb inflation.

Inflation has dropped to around five per cent, and the Federal Reserve Board is now reported to be "concerned about encouraging a recovery from the recession."

Lower interest rates are seen as a key to a recovery and the central bank has cut its key discount rate, the rate it charges on direct loans to commercial banks, six times since July, most recently last Friday to nine per cent.

Although short-term rates such as the prime and discount rate have been falling, consumer rates are still high. Interest rates on credit cards, for example, have not budged from highs they reached of 18 per cent or more.

With these rates still high, the economic recovery which was supposed to be led by a rebound in consumer spending has not occurred.

The Federal Reserve Board has shown signs recently that it is pre-

## U.S. warns that will to keep open market near collapse

**GENEVA (R)** — The United States kept up pressure for concessions from its trading partners Tuesday with a warning that the political will to preserve an open U.S. market was close to collapse.

In a speech on the eve of a major world trade conference here, U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock called for real progress on liberalizing trade so that mounting protectionism would not push the world into a depression.

Representatives from 88 countries are due to meet here Wednesday for the first ministerial conference of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in nine years.

"Recession, unemployment, a massive and growing trade deficit, and a sense of increasing barriers elsewhere has brought the political coalition necessary to preserve an open U.S. market to the verge of collapse," he said in an address to the American Club of Geneva.

"A ministerial conference that makes no progress toward the goal of trade liberalisation or even toward a commitment to halt new protectionist actions could seal the fate of that coalition," he added.

During the run-up to the GATT conference, U.S. leaders have frequently urged other countries to open up their markets more to American exporters, or else risk a

wave of protectionist reprisals in the U.S.

Mr. Brock said free traders in the U.S. were seen as apologists for a flood of imports, but were unable to take credit for increasing exports because foreign markets were not opening.

A proposed protectionist law which would raise the mandatory local-content of imports to the U.S. now had a majority of sponsors in the U.S. House of Representatives, he said.

Legislators who supported it wanted to send a message that trade must be a two-way street. Many seem willing to risk the collapse of the system to drive that point home."

He described such protectionist measures as a cancer leading to "a slow, complicated descent into depression."

Mr. Brock called in particular for agreement on new rules governing so-called safeguard measures -- action which many countries have taken, supposedly only for a limited period, to restrict imports seen as disrupting their domestic markets.

These "escape clauses" in present GATT arrangements had got out of hand, he said.

He also urged the conference to deal with agriculture, but did not go into details. The European Community has sought to keep

agriculture out of the GATT debate lest its common agricultural policy, which gives large subsidies to farmers, come under attack.

Committees of GATT, founded in 1948 to prevent the protectionism that reinforced the 1930s depression, have been working for a year to prepare the four-day session.

Countless meetings, disputes and draft texts have produced a declaration for ministers to approve which falls short of early hopes.

Rather than break new ground for liberalised trade in this decade, diplomats struggled just to close ranks against protectionist measures.

The months of haggling have highlighted deep divisions within the world trade community.

International commerce, which in the 1960s was growing at annual levels above eight per cent, actually declined by one per cent last year. This year has shown no improvement, a recent GATT

report said.

Australia proposed that the GATT ministers should pledge to avoid introducing new protectionist steps and gradually dismantle all current hurdles to trade.

One of the toughest conference battles could be over a strong U.S. push to extend GATT's mandate to international trade in services, the "invisible exports" such as banking, transport, insurance or telecommunications. Third World countries deny that GATT is the place to discuss such issues.

Reflecting on the modest results the conference is expected to produce, trade diplomats in Geneva are divided on whether this was the right time to hold such an ambitious meeting.

Launched at the 1981 Ottawa summit of industrialised countries, the conference was meant to open a period of renewed trade as the expected economic recovery appeared this year.

### FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** The daytime finds you likely to be confused about the direction in which you are headed, so carefully think out a sensible course to follow. A time to use good common sense.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Good day to get in touch with good friends and exchange ideas. Don't neglect to handle important business matters.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Friends and allies could prove disappointing early in the day but later come to your assistance in full force.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) You may find it hard to handle outside affairs during the daytime but the picture is much clearer to you later.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Try to be more modern in your thinking and get ahead faster. Show more devotion to loved one.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Don't permit another to encroach on your business territory. The evening can be very happy with the one you love.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Know what is expected of you by others but don't make decisions on important matters at this time. Take it easy tonight.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make certain your work is well planned before attending to routine duties. Come to a better understanding with co-worker.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Handle creative work first before going out for a good time. Figure out ways to have more harmony at home.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Try to please family members and increase harmony at home. Be sure to respect the rights of others.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Make sure you understand communications accurately and then you will know just how to advance.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Know how to handle a money matter and get the results you want. Be careful you don't make a big mistake.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You may not be certain what your personal desires are early in the day, so wait until the evening before making any plans.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . .** he or she will be successful upon reaching maturity, provided a good education is planned for now. Give courses in art or whatever requires precision and neatness. Find out early what the forte is here.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## Labour unrest plagues Nigeria

**LAGOS (R)** — The Nigerian economy, already hard-hit by depressed oil revenues, is being plagued by widespread labour unrest involving workers ranging from dockers to doctors.

Last week workers in two key industrial sectors—the ports and commercial banks—went on strike, while in the public sector, staff of the state-run television network and university teaching hospitals also stopped work.

A senior spokesman of the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) and the 25,000-strong Nigerian Ports Authority Workers' Union (NP AWU) were on strike to press their demands for a pay increase of up to 15 per cent and payment of last year's Christmas bonus.

He said the NP AWU was joined in the strike by senior staff of the authority.

A government statement said a similar strike in June by the port workers had cost the NPA over 40,000 man hours and over 20 million naira (\$30 million) in lost revenue.

They were demanding the government implement the decisions of its own commission which had recommended that the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) be taken out of civil service control.

The civilian government itself appeared to have fuelled the first round of strikes when, on taking office, President Shagari announced a monthly minimum wage of 100 naira (\$1.50).

The ensuing round of strikes over non-payment of the new minimum wage affected even the country's civil service.

But the causes of industrial unrest have gone beyond demands for pay increase.

In February, doctors at the Lagos University teaching hospital went on strike in protest against what they called deteriorating conditions at the hospital. They said the government had failed to provide enough funds, as a result of which basic drugs and facilities were not available.

The labour unrest began with the return to democratic civilian government nearly three years ago.

In March the authorities closed the hospital to outpatients as the doctors turned down all appeals to return to duty.

Early this year, electricity workers, realising the power of their monopoly in power generation and distribution, downed tools plunging the nation into darkness for nearly one week.

"In the coming elections, we shall ensure that labour gets a clear deal and not just promises from politicians," Mr. Hassan Simumon, president of the Nigerian labour congress was reported to have said recently.

"The unions, which were ban-

ned from striking under the military regime suddenly rediscovered the power of collective bargaining when the military retreated to their barracks in 1979," one analyst said.

The civilian government itself appeared to have fuelled the first round of strikes when, on taking office, President Shagari announced a monthly minimum wage of 100 naira (\$1.50).

The ensuing round of strikes over non-payment of the new minimum wage affected even the country's civil service.

But the causes of industrial unrest have gone beyond demands for pay increase.

In February, doctors at the Lagos University teaching hospital went on strike in protest against what they called deteriorating conditions at the hospital. They said the government had failed to provide enough funds, as a result of which basic drugs and facilities were not available.

The labour unrest began with the return to democratic civilian government nearly three years ago.

In March the authorities closed the hospital to outpatients as the doctors turned down all appeals to return to duty.

Early this year, electricity workers, realising the power of their monopoly in power generation and distribution, downed tools plunging the nation into darkness for nearly one week.

"In the coming elections, we shall ensure that labour gets a clear deal and not just promises from politicians," Mr. Hassan Simumon, president of the Nigerian labour congress was reported to have said recently.

"The unions, which were ban-

ned from striking under the military regime suddenly rediscovered the power of collective bargaining when the military retreated to their barracks in 1979," one analyst said.

The civilian government itself appeared to have fuelled the first round of strikes when, on taking office, President Shagari announced a monthly minimum wage of 100 naira (\$1.50).

The ensuing round of strikes over non-payment of the new minimum wage affected even the country's civil service.

But the causes of industrial unrest have gone beyond demands for pay increase.

In February, doctors at the Lagos University teaching hospital went on strike in protest against what they called deteriorating conditions at the hospital. They said the government had failed to provide enough funds, as a result of which basic drugs and facilities were not available.

The labour unrest began with the return to democratic civilian government nearly three years ago.

In March the authorities closed the hospital to outpatients as the doctors turned down all appeals to return to duty.

Early this year, electricity workers, realising the power of their monopoly in power generation and distribution, downed tools plunging the nation into darkness for nearly one week.

"In the coming elections, we shall ensure that labour gets a clear deal and not just promises from politicians," Mr. Hassan Simumon, president of the Nigerian labour congress was reported to have said recently.

"The unions, which were ban-

ned from striking under the military regime suddenly rediscovered the power of collective bargaining when the military retreated to their barracks in 1979," one analyst said.

The civilian government itself appeared to have fuelled the first round of strikes when, on taking office, President Shagari announced a monthly minimum wage of 100 naira (\$1.50).

The ensuing round of strikes over non-payment of the new minimum wage affected even the country's civil service.

But the causes of industrial unrest have gone beyond demands for pay increase.

In February, doctors at the Lagos University teaching hospital went on strike in protest against what they called deteriorating conditions at the hospital. They said the government had failed to provide enough funds, as a result of which basic drugs and facilities were not available.

The labour unrest began with the return to democratic civilian government nearly three years ago.

In March the authorities closed the hospital to outpatients as the doctors turned down all appeals to return to duty.

Early this year, electricity workers, realising the power of their monopoly in power generation and distribution, downed tools plunging the nation into darkness for nearly one week.

"In the coming elections, we shall ensure that labour gets a clear deal and not just promises from politicians," Mr. Hassan Simumon, president of the Nigerian labour congress was reported to have said recently.

"The unions, which were ban-

ned from striking under the military regime suddenly rediscovered the power of collective bargaining when the military retreated to their barracks in 1979," one analyst said.

The civilian government itself appeared to have fuelled the first round of strikes when, on taking office, President Shagari announced a monthly minimum wage of 100 naira (\$1.50).

The ensuing round of strikes over non-payment of the new minimum wage affected even the country's civil service.

But the causes of industrial unrest have gone beyond demands for pay increase.

In February, doctors at the Lagos University teaching hospital went on strike in protest against what they called deteriorating conditions at the hospital. They said the government had failed to provide enough funds, as a result of which basic drugs and facilities were not available.

The labour unrest began with the return to democratic civilian government nearly three years ago.

In March the authorities closed the hospital to outpatients as the doctors turned down all appeals to return to duty.

Early this year, electricity workers, realising the power of their monopoly in power generation and distribution, downed tools plunging the nation into darkness for nearly one week.

"In the coming elections, we shall ensure that labour gets a clear deal and not just promises from politicians," Mr. Hassan Simumon, president of the Nigerian labour congress was reported to have said recently.

"The unions, which were ban-

ned from striking under the military regime suddenly rediscovered the power of collective bargaining when the military retreated to their barracks in 1979," one analyst said.

The civilian government itself appeared to have fuelled the first round of strikes when, on taking office, President Shagari announced a monthly minimum wage of 100 naira (\$1.50).

The ensuing round of strikes over non-payment of the new minimum wage affected even the country's civil service.

But the causes of industrial unrest have gone beyond demands for pay increase.

In February, doctors at the Lagos University teaching hospital went on strike

# WORLD

## Reagan picks 'dense pack' for MX missile

**WASHINGTON (R)** — President Reagan has appealed to the new Soviet leaders to agree on joint measures to reduce the risk of nuclear war but has also served notice he intends to go ahead with deployment of the powerful MX missile.

He offered last night to work with the Soviet Union to allay fears of an accidental nuclear conflict while proposing to base 100 MX missiles in a string of super-hardened silos.

"It still takes weapons to prevent war," the president said, defending his plan for the so-called "dense pack" deployment of the MX.

But Mr. Reagan said he had proposed in a letter to Soviet leader Yuri Andropov that Moscow and Washington begin the process of arms reduction with a joint effort to preclude the possibility of an accidental war by exchanging a wide range of information on nuclear forces.

He suggested the hot-line teletypewriter link between the White House and the Kremlin be im-



A full-scale mockup of the MX intercontinental missile. (A.P. wirephoto)

proved and that each should notify the other in advance of major military exercises and tests of sea-launched and land-based intermediate and intercontinental ballistic missiles.

In a televised speech, Mr. Reagan said he wanted to eliminate surprise and uncertainty, adding: "The more one side knows about what the other side is doing, the

less room there is for miscalculation."

But he also said he wanted others to know that starting a conflict would be more costly to them than anything they might hope to gain.

The United States had to modernise its "antique" nuclear forces or the Soviet Union would know "we're bluffing without a good hand," he said.

leaving at least some of the MX capable of a retaliatory strike.

Mr. Reagan has sent his MX plan to Congress but its approval is very much in doubt. Congressmen have already turned down one of his basing proposals and in the past have refused to give three other presidents the go-ahead on the missile.

Both conservatives and liberals in Congress have voiced doubt about dense pack and many who supported it said they did so hoping the MX would never have to be put in place.

Mr. Reagan stressed that Moscow must be convinced the United States was determined to modernise its nuclear forces in the face of a "relentless Soviet military buildup" if U.S. officials were to expect serious bargaining from the Kremlin on arms cuts.

To justify his \$1,600 billion arms programme over the next five years and to defend himself against charges of nuclear overkill, he used charts to illustrate his view that the Soviet Union was vastly outspending the U.S.

He credited his tough stance with eliciting a serious opening attitude from the Soviet Union in the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) which began in Geneva on June 29.

## Pole was shot during hijack to West Berlin

**WEST BERLIN (R)** — A Polish security guard who hijacked an airliner to West Berlin Monday was shot and wounded by colleagues during the action, U.S. military authorities said Tuesday.

A spokesman said the 22-year-old, who hijacked the Polish airways plane from Wroclaw to the U.S. air force's Tempelhof airfield, was wounded during an exchange of shots with two other security officers.

The military authorities in West Berlin said Monday that the hijacker had sprained his ankle while jumping from the plane. He and four passengers asked for permission to stay in West Berlin.

Police said Tuesday that the two other security guards and 28 pas-

sengers and crew were allowed to fly back to Warsaw in the Soviet-built Antonov plane early Tuesday morning.

The military authorities said that in order to bring the matter to a quick conclusion they had reached an agreement with Warsaw not to prosecute the security officers.

The hijacker boarded the plane just before it was to leave Wroclaw by introducing himself to the two policemen already on board as an additional security guard a spokesman said.

Shortly after take-off, the hijacker used his two police pistols and two hand grenades to force the crew to fly to West Berlin.

## Peking's anti-corruption drive nets some 'big fry'

**PEKING (R)** — Two local officials have been arrested and an entire Communist Party committee dismissed in Shenzhen, bordering on Hong Kong, in China's biggest corruption scandal, the People's Daily reported Tuesday.

The official newspaper said the dismissal of the party leadership was ordered by Peking after large-scale smuggling, tax evasion and other irregularities involving 70 million yuan (\$35 million) were discovered last December at Shenzhen's China Electronics Import and Export Company.

It said Zhou Zhirong and Xu Zhiliang, the company's party head and its warehouse supervisor, were arrested for "colluding with crooked Hong Kong businessmen" in the importing of electronics equipment.

The paper accused them of bringing officials to sell them smuggled goods, many of which were of poor quality and had caused great losses to some state-owned retail shops.

The report several times referred to "Zhou Zhirong and others", indicating that more unnamed officials were probably implicated.

Details of the scandal were published at a time of widespread public cynicism about the effectiveness of Peking's anti-corruption drive.

Many Chinese complain privately that the campaign has apparently netted only "small fry" while letting more important people stay free because of their influence.

The official New China News Agency (NCNA) said more than 900 ships involved in smuggling were captured in the first nine months of this year and officials seized goods worth 59 million yuan (\$28-million).

## How Nazi secret agent created fiasco in Rome

By Michael Sheridan

**VATICAN CITY (R)** — A Jesuit historian has unearthed an extraordinary tale of a Nazi agent who spied in the Vatican for Hitler's foreign minister and whose identity is a mystery to this day.

As a neutral state, the Vatican was at the centre of a web of espionage during World War II as competing secret services schemed and spied within the safety of its medieval walls.

But perhaps the strangest piece of intrigue and deception involved the enigmatic "duke" whose story is traced by the distinguished Vatican historian Father Robert Graham in the latest issue of the Jesuit periodical *La Civiltà Cattolica*.

And for months throughout 1943, as Hitler's armies faltered in the East and reeled back from North Africa to halfway up the Italian peninsula, a stream of information passed to Berlin from inside the Vatican.

Much of it came from social chit-chat that the "duke" picked up, apparently from the U.S. envoy to the Vatican, Harold H. Tittmann Jr., to whom he presented himself as an anti-fascist.

It dealt with allied military plans in the south, the coming and going of emissaries from Turkey and Romania seeking allied deals with their countries, and Pius XII's attitude towards the war.

But there were problems. The material was uncheckable, the informant or allied landing plans was misleading and, worst of all, von Clemm never met the "duke", just the "trustworthy intermediary" who passed on his titbits.

As allied tanks approached Rome, the German embassy staff fled north and whatever policy hopes von Ribbentrop had in mind for the Vatican became swiftly irrelevant.

Besides, the head of Heinrich Himmler's RSHA, or secret service, Walter Schellenberg, was also watching the Vatican and knew that the Nazis had little to gain at stage of the war from the discredited von Ribbentrop.

The humiliation prompted von Ribbentrop to revitalise the operations of his ministry's intelligence service. The Vatican was an instant choice for closer attention.

For a regime that prided itself on pagan values, the Third Reich was surprisingly full of leaders obsessed by the power of the Pope and what they imagined to be his potential influence on Germany's fortunes.

Confidential messages flew to the German embassies in Rome and the Vatican and Karl von Clemm Hohenberg, ostensibly an

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### UNRWA promised \$27 million

**UNITED NATIONS (R)** — About \$27 million has been pledged by 34 countries for the 1983 programme of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). This compared with 43 countries who pledged \$107 million at a similar pledging conference last year. But most of the countries that are traditionally UNRWA's largest donors, including the United States, that did not make pledges this time said parliamentary procedures prevented them from doing so at present.

### NASA to launch Arabsat satellite

**WASHINGTON (R)** — The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has announced an agreement to launch a communications satellite in 1984 for a group of Arab countries. Arabsat, which represents 22 countries and groups, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), will pay NASA \$11.5 million to launch the satellite on the space shuttle in Oct. 1984. The satellite will provide expanded telephone service and television to the Arab region.

### The Kennedys arrange divorce

**BOSTON (R)** — Sen. Edward Kennedy and his estranged wife, Joan, are in the process of getting a divorce, a spokeswoman for the senator said. A report in the Boston Herald American newspaper said senator and Mrs. Kennedy had agreed on a final divorce settlement under which she would receive \$4 million. The Kennedys have three children and are both Roman Catholics. They announced in Jan. 1981 that they were seeking the dissolution of their marriage. Married in 1958, they have lived in different cities for several years.

### Sikh minister's home bombed

**NEW DELHI (R)** — Two powerful homemade bombs were thrown into a minister's home in the troubled North Indian state of Punjab early Tuesday, but the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said no one was injured.

#### Start of a fiasco

On March 9, 1943, von Clemm told Berlin he thought he had his man, someone recommended by a trustworthy Italian contact.

He was said to be of ducal rank, an Italian patriot and friend of Germany.

Von Ribbentrop was so excited by the prospect of dangling the innermost secrets of Pope Pius XII's entourage under the fencer's nose that he approved the recruitment instantly.

And for months throughout 1943, as Hitler's armies faltered in the East and reeled back from North Africa to halfway up the Italian peninsula, a stream of information passed to Berlin from inside the Vatican.

Much of it came from social chit-chat that the "duke" picked up, apparently from the U.S. envoy to the Vatican, Harold H. Tittmann Jr., to whom he presented himself as an anti-fascist.

It dealt with allied military plans in the south, the coming and going of emissaries from Turkey and Romania seeking allied deals with their countries, and Pius XII's attitude towards the war.

But there were problems. The material was uncheckable, the informant or allied landing plans was misleading and, worst of all, von Clemm never met the "duke", just the "trustworthy intermediary" who passed on his titbits.

As allied tanks approached Rome, the German embassy staff fled north and whatever policy hopes von Ribbentrop had in mind for the Vatican became swiftly irrelevant.

Besides, the head of Heinrich Himmler's RSHA, or secret service, Walter Schellenberg, was also watching the Vatican and knew that the Nazis had little to gain at stage of the war from the discredited von Ribbentrop.

The humiliation prompted von Ribbentrop to revitalise the operations of his ministry's intelligence service. The Vatican was an instant choice for closer attention.

For a regime that prided itself on pagan values, the Third Reich was surprisingly full of leaders obsessed by the power of the Pope and what they imagined to be his potential influence on Germany's fortunes.

Confidential messages flew to the German embassies in Rome and the Vatican and Karl von Clemm Hohenberg, ostensibly an

## Life in devastated S. Italy still chaotic

**ROME (R)** — Southern Italy is still languishing from the effects of a massive earthquake two years ago and local officials complain their problems are being ignored even though about \$2.5 billion have been poured into the area.

With 20,000 people in the Naples area alone living in caravans, villages still lying in partial ruin, and some 60 schools serving as temporary homes, officials speak bitterly of slow progress and broken promises.

"Rome seems further and further away. We feel abandoned after all the bold commitments that were made," says Rosanna Repole, the mayor of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi, a village near Naples where 410 people were killed in the quake.

The problems of reconstruction have been enormous. In less than 80 seconds, the earthquake ripped apart an area the size of Belgium. Killing 3,000 people and making 250,000 homeless.

But in this earthquake-torn country, Mrs. Repole's complaint has a familiar ring. Only last Saturday, Pope John Paul visited the Belice area of Sicily, where hundreds of people are still without proper homes 14 years after the earth shook beneath them.

In the mountainous Santini area of southern Italy, officials say a decision is still pending on the use to which some 200 billion lire (\$136 million) of aid should be put 20 years after an earthquake made 30,000 homeless.

The earthquake of Nov. 23, 1980, sliced through the Naples area

**Nakasone LDP's favourite**

**TOKYO (R)** — Yasuhiro Nakasone, an articulate, seasoned politician who expressed hawkish views on defence in his younger days, has emerged as the unanimous favourite to win this week's election of a new Japanese leader.

All public opinion polls on the leadership battle have predicted that Mr. Nakasone, 64, who sits in the cabinet as director-general of the administrative planning agency, will win both a primary and second-round election.

Postal ballot cast by the million grass-roots members of the country's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) will be counted Wednesday to eliminate one of four candidates for LDP president and therefore prime minister.

The remaining three will then face a run-off election on Thursday by the party's 421 parliamentarians.

LDP sources said that if all went well the new leader would form his cabinet on Friday after being endorsed as prime minister at a special parliamentary session.

The election follows the surprise announcement by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki on Oct. 12 that he was resigning and the failure of

## for Japan's top job

marathon negotiations in the faction-ridden party to select a successor.

Mr. Nakasone's main supporter is former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who wields enormous power in the party and government although he has sat as an independent M.P. since being charged with taking a bribe from the U.S. Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

Officials say that despite government pledges to bring new industries to the area, unemployment has risen by 50 per cent in the past two years in the 35 communes that form the so-called crater of the earthquake.

Other problems include the influence of the "Camorra", or Neapolitan mafia, which has seen business opportunities in the aid pouring into the region, the possible departure of Mr. Zamperetti from government, and differences over how much money actually was promised in the law of 1981.

Mr. Nakamatsu, a shipping magnate-turned-politician, also called more strongly than Mr. Nakasone for measures to stimulate Japan's economy.

His criticism of Mr. Tanaka was echoed by the two other candidates, Shintaro Abe, 58, minister of international trade and industry, and Ichiro Nakagawa, 57, director-general of the science and technology agency. Mr. Abe is the protege of Mr. Tanaka's arch-rival, former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda.

**No clear winner expected in Irish polls**

**DUBLIN (R)** — Irish voters go to the polls for the third time in 18 months Wednesday and there are indications that once again no party will win the solid majority needed to tackle Ireland's economic problems.

A poll published put Prime Minister Charles Haughey's Fianna Fail ahead with 44 per cent of the vote, but still well short of an overall majority in the 165-seat Dail (parliament).

The poll, conducted by the market research bureau of Ireland for the Irish Times, showed that Dr. Garret Fitzgerald's opposition Fine Gael Party would get 41 per cent of the vote and the Labour Party nine per cent.

Fine Gael and Labour formed a coalition that governed Ireland for seven months until last January.

Although labour has not committed itself to a future coalition, commentators say it will join Fine

Gael again if Fianna Fail is left short of an overall majority.

In the last parliament, Fianna Fail had 80 seats, Fine Gael 64, Labour 14 and seven were held by independents or small fringe parties.

Ireland, once the success story of Europe, now has 17 per cent inflation, 13 per cent unemployment and \$6 billion in foreign debts, very high for a country of 3.4 million people.

On economic policy, there is little to choose between the two major parties, both of them conservative and nationalist.

The similarities in their plans to solve the country's economic problems — four-year austerity programmes with public spending cuts, wage restraint and state job cuts — made the election campaign lack-luster in its early stages.

In Tuesday's opinion poll, only five per cent of those questioned put it in their list of priorities. Unemployment, inflation, health, social welfare and public finance were their main concerns.

**UNESCO to dispel fears of media liberty**

**PARIS (R)** — The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) began a special conference Tuesday anxious to allay Western media fears that it wants to curb press freedom.

Senior officials said UNESCO's desire for a new world information order had been misunderstood by critics who believe it could restrict the activities of journalists and the flow of information.

"The UNESCO secretariat is not trying to impose one point of view and it is not trying to stifle freedom of expression," one senior official said.

The communications issue, although surrounded by noisy controversy, is only one of 13 important programmes proposed by UNESCO in a plan for its act-